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The People.

VOL. IX. NO. 51.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MAY-DAY.

Call of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Celebration of the International Festival of Labor, foreshadowing the Close of the Era of International Warfare and Heraldng International Peace.

To the Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York, Greeting:

Comrades—In accordance with its established custom, and acting simultaneously with the hosts of International Socialism throughout the world, the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will again this year celebrate May Day by an appropriate demonstration.

Observe that this is the last year of the Nineteenth Century—the century of Capitalism, the century of Wage-Slavery; and that a new era, the era of Industrial Cooperation, Social Equality and Human Freedom, is plainly dawning. The past, the present, and the signs of the times are peculiarly suggestive of our duty as militiamen in the grand army of liberation.

It is therefore confidently expected that all the truly progressive labor organizations of the American metropolis will aid to the utmost of their ability in making this the most imposing manifestation of proletarian solidarity that has yet taken place on the American continent, and that their respective memberships will turn out in full force, thereby giving emphatic evidence of that class-consciousness which is the first requirement of social emancipation.

You are earnestly requested to send two delegates to the May Day Conference, in session for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements. Union Square has already been secured from the city authorities for the grand mass-meeting to be held there on May 1.

The first meeting of the said Conference will be held on Saturday, March 31, 8 p.m., at headquarters of Fourteenth Assembly District, S. L. P., Eleventh street and First avenue, New York.

For the City Executive Committee:

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Hartford Steps Up.

HARTFORD, CONN., MARCH 11.—The S. L. P. municipal ticket and platform for this city proved quite a surprise here. As soon as *The People* secured and maintained it, all the Hartford dailies published the ticket; some even published the whole platform. Every one interested in the old, staunch S. L. P. knows now at last what is going on and it is to be hoped the workers will do their best to show of nicely at the hustings.

But in order to spread the necessary work, sinews of war are a necessity. Having no boodle behind it, the S. L. P. members must dive into their own pockets. In order to combine the useful with the pleasant, it is expected that all friends will make it their business to attend the Commune Festival, to be held March 17, at German Hall. The surplus profits will be devoted to the pending campaign.

The Hartford S. L. P. takes its place abreast of the stalwarts throughout the land, squarely facing the political, and at the same time, the economic music. Saturday last, Comrade S. Schulberg delivered a thrilling lecture on Old and New Trades Unionism; the result was that there and then a Mixed Alliance was founded. With this as a nucleus, all those may gather that are sick at heart with the old, out-worn practices, and are ready to sail in.

Prodding the Animiles.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., MARCH 10.—The un-drapers of the Republican and the Democratic party in Typographical Union No. 55, were caught unawares at the union's meeting last week.

The following resolutions were presented by Thomas Crimmins, Charles H. Corrigan and Andrew Canfield, condemning Governor Frank Steenberg of Idaho, an honorary member of Boise City Typographical Union, and John L. Kennedy, of the Industrial Commission and were adopted:

Whereas, in the spring of 1899 a struggle began between the miners of Wardner, Idaho, and the mine-owners, Governor Steenberg coming to the aid of the miners by building what is known as the "Old Pen," in which the miners were held, and denied all the comforts of life; and, whereas, a right of visitation from their wives and children, and dying from the filthy and sanitary conditions, denied the consolations of religion; and,

Whereas, the Industrial Commission was not last fall to the scene of the trouble to make an investigation, and in its report up held the miners in the wrong, and also the civil and military authorities in their position; and, whereas, Governor Steenberg of Idaho is an honorary member of Boise City (Idaho) Typographical Union, and John L. Kennedy, of the Industrial Commission, is a member of Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., it be therefore

Resolved, By Typographical Union No. 55 that we condemn Governor Steenberg and John L. Kennedy, men who are unfaithful to the cause of labor and unworthy of confidence, and should be expelled from the local unions of which they are members; and it also,

Resolved, That we call upon the officers of the International Typographical Union to make a full investigation, and the charges being proven, the International Typographical Union should compel the local unions to live up to their obligations.

The politicians and the labor fakirs are trying to deaden the effect of this.

S. T. & L. A.

The Strasser-Gompers cigarmakers' Labor Fakirs are spitting fire and grinding their teeth in impotent rage. The S. T. & L. A. is in full control of Davis & Co.'s factory. The obscene Strike and Labor Committees, who long fed on the workers, read their doom. Like baffled, weary Ayenah, they are howling, and, with them, all their kindred ele-

ments. They're right. Let them advertise their wares that the S. T. & L. A. got the whole world that the hair is short.

THE DEBSERIE.

Middle Class, Aboard!—Working Class, Ad!

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11.—The national convention of the Debs Party met here on the 6th and adjourned day before yesterday after swallowing the Kangaroos, adopting a platform and nominating a Presidential ticket, with Eugene V. Debs for President and the Kangaroo Job Harriman for Vice-President. The convention may be characterized, and its deliberations summed up, in a few words:

"Correctly sized-up in advance by the Socialist Labor Party."

Here is their platform, their official utterance, a thing distilled out of their virtues, adopted unanimously, upon motion of their own standard-bearer, Mr. Debs himself:

1—Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of Government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

2—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

3—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephone, communications, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

4—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all other mines, also all oil and gas wells.

5—Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

6—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

7—All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

8—Labor legislation to be made national, instead of local, and international where possible.

9—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

10—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

11—The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters.

12—Abolition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

The demand (Plank 2) for the public ownership of industries is limited to those industries only that are "controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines."

Their nationalization is, accordingly, not placed upon the fact that the capital needed for their operation is private property, and leaves the working-class in wage-slavery; it is placed upon the middle-class ground of competition. In other words, where capital has not yet reached the point of affecting the comforts of the middle-class, it shall continue private, notwithstanding the fact, emphasized by Socialism, that such private ownership exists the wage-slave as much as Trust ownership does.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard!

The demand (Plank 3) for the public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, electric plants, etc., is expressly placed upon the ground of their being "public utilities."

In other words, the ground for the demand is a denial of the Socialist, of the class-conscious working-class principle, that all capital, used to produce the necessities of civilized life, is a PUBLIC UTILITY;—THEY ALL work for the public; THEY ALL employ the public; the public depends upon THEM ALL for food, shelter, clothing and civilized existence. The singeing out of some of these concerns, the demanding of their public ownership on the ground of their being "public utilities," excludes all other concerns. The labor-fleecing shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, for instance, are thereby given notice that they need not withdraw their love and affection from the "multidisease" James F. Carey; and all other labor-skining small factory sharks, are hereby reassured as to the inoffensiveness of Debsism.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard!

This should suffice. Whatever doubts may have lingered in anyone's mind, there can be none now. As claimed and argued right along in *The People*, the Debs party is a middle-class movement; it either knows nothing of, or, knowing, deliberately ignores the Labor Question; it is there is no such thing as CAPITAL, no such thing as the CLASS STRUGGLE between the Working-Class and the Capitalist-Class; and when it flouts the flag of Socialism, it does so exactly in the way that the small trader advertises his shoddy goods with an "all-wool" label.

The convention of the Debs party may be justly said to have met, labored and adjourned for no other purpose than to furnish one more and striking proof of the correctness of *The People's* judgment, of the unerring correctness of conclusions that now from facts boldly recognized and scientifically arranged.

The Debs party, now merged with its kindred, the Kangaroos, whom the Socialist Labor Party wisely secreted out of its system, henceforth may be known as the "Debserie."

Forging Ahead.

STONEHAM, MASS., MARCH 10.—At the March election the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham polled the following vote:

Selectman—Fred E. Baker, 393.

Trustee of the Public Library—William J. Corcoran Jr., 250.

School Commissioner—Frank MacDonald, 276.

Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher, 230.

Assessor—John L. White, 209.

Overser of the Poor—Elmer E. Waite, 261.

Our voting strength can be placed at over 200, and as the total vote cast was only about 1,050, it can be seen that our percentage is a good one. At the State election last fall, in a much heavier total we polled 154 votes. The growth here has been of the soundest possible nature. As we have our fall campaign under way, and as we are holding regular meetings, we expect to push the vote still higher.

In the surrounding towns we are also doing considerable work. As the field becomes larger, we find that we are able to perform our work with a great deal less effort. One plan which we are maturing is to have a special 10,000 edition of some one of our best pamphlets printed and distribute it throughout the district.

STONEHAM SECTION, S. L. P.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving To Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxury.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH'S DAY OF HARD LABOR.

9 a. m. Breakfast

10 a. m. Breakfast

11 to 12 Correspondence and house duties

12 to 1 p. m. . . . Dresses for driving

1 to 2 p. m. Dressmaker

2 to 4 p. m. . . . Shops and drives

4 to 5 p. m. . . . Calls and drinks tea

6 to 7 p. m. . . . Takes a nap

7.30 to 9.30 . . . Dresses for evening

9.30 to 11.30 . . . Dinner

12 to 2.30 a. m. . . . Operas or theatre

3 a. m. Bed

FIRE ENGINES AS "FAVORS."

LITTLE ONES COSTING \$36 EACH WILL BE

GIVEN AT A FEAST COSTING \$5

A PLATE.

SOLID NICKEL AND SILVER EMBOSSED MINIATURE FIRE ENGINES, COSTING \$36 EACH, AND MENUS COSTING \$8 APIECE, WILL BE

THEME OF THE FEAST COSTING \$5

UNABLE TO GET FOOD THE MOTHER LEAVES THEM TO THEIR FATE.

WEDDING OF A PRINCE.

CEREMONY WILL BE PERFORMED AT NEWPORT IN SEPTEMBER.

(Special to the New York Times.)

The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to the Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, will take place here during the month of September next, and definite arrangements will be completed when the Prince arrives during the early part of September, when he will be the guest of Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa, known as Beauclerc. Further than this nothing is definitely known. As soon as the Prince arrives he will be met by his fiancee, who will join Mrs. Palmer for the season next week. After the wedding the couple will start for Europe to pass their honeymoon, and at its conclusion they will go to Russia to reside. As far as is known here, Miss Grant has not made known who her bridesmaids or her maid of honor will be, yet it is reported that Miss Clapp is returning from Europe with her mother, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, for this event, and that she will be one of the bridesmaids.

WEDDING DIVERSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Although it is already the second week of Lent, there is still much gayety in Washington. The private theatricals of Monday evening were succeeded by a number of dinners. Senator Depew seems to be the most persistent of entertainers, and he has given one if not two weekly dinners throughout the Winter. Philadelphia has fallen into the Lenten quiet, and tea readings and musicals are among the diversions. There has been much travel from Boston, and a great part of it toward Aiken, which is very popular with Bostonians. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. B. Peabody and Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody left yesterday for South Carolina, and will finish their Southern tour in Florida.

MILLIONAIRES SEEKING RECREATION.

The general scattering of people seems to continue without cessation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and a party have left for Florida to swell the list of many millionaires under one roof at Palm Beach. Clarence Mackay is in Montreal playing racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the younger, and her children are at Thomasville, Ga., and Secretary Root is in Cuba. The members of the Pierpont Morgan party are Dr. and Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. William Douglass, Robert Warren Whitney, and Miss Hamilton.

PALM BEACH'S JOYS.

Among other amusements which Palm Beach affords may be included gambling.

There is a "clubhouse" in full blast, and Senator Frank Clark made a complaint

and had a raid instituted, which caused

much excitement. The rain of the past

week has interfered with golf and with

"Alligator Joe," but on the one fine evening there was an open-air cake walk. One of the recreations of the place is a trip

on the houseboat to the inlet for luncheon, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was the hostess

last Saturday at an affair of this kind.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, of Cleveland,

have been among the guests at Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Bromley (Miss Pauncefote) and Miss Calve have been

among the prominent people at St. Augustine. Miss Calve left there for the North on Monday.

Other well-known people at Palm Beach

are Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller,

Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Mr. Charles N. Vilas,

Mr. Daniel H. Carta, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews and their

four daughters, who are called the "four graces," Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman,

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).	2,068
In 1890.	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential).	21,157
In 1894.	83,133
In 1896 (Presidential).	36,564
In 1898.	82,204
In 1899.	85,231

"Goodness is of modest nature, easily discouraged, and, when elbowed in early life by unabashed vices, is apt to retire into extreme privacy—GEORGE ELIOT.

CAST ASIDE LIKE A SQUEEZED LEMON.

An incident has recently occurred in the Labor Movement of this city that merits contemplation. It serves to illustrate the idiotic utopianism of the "boring-from-within" theory in trades unions run by Labor Fakirs; incidentally it renders the no less valuable service of holding up to merited scorn the poltroonish tactics once pursued, but now happily discarded for all time, by the Socialist Labor Party in its "trade union policy."

Mr. BEN HANFORD, now an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, is a member of the International Typographical Union, No. 6, in this city. None clearer than he recognized the demoralizing effect of the Labor Fakir upon the working-class.

In language, peculiarly his own by its loudness, hysterics and profanity, he unmercifully denounced in conversation the criminal conduct of the Labor Fakirs, those of his own Union in particular; and he drank some, and swore deep to their confusion. Then came the Sun strike; and, with it, a gradual transformation until the point was reached where Mr. HANFORD was found cheek by jowl with the Labor Fakir of his Union, doing their bidding at all points. About two weeks ago this point was also passed. Mr. HANFORD finding himself suddenly dumped. He ran for delegate of the Journal chapel, and was beaten ignominiously.

What is it that was happening in the midst of all this?

The Labor Fakir has a keen eye for weaknesses of the human nature; he detects these quickly, and with masterful tact exploits them for his own purposes. The Socialist "bored from within," whatever other characteristics may be his, has two leading ones: he is vainglorious, and he is a softy. These two weaknesses the Labor Fakirs regularly turn to advantage at the right moment. That right moment is the strike. Then they push the "bored from within" to the front; they tickle his vanity by giving him opportunities to hear himself talk, and see to it that his fervor is kept at boiling heat by applause; they make him feel important, and gratify his conceit by throwing upon him much work, particularly hard and compromising work; in short, they "work" him for all he is worth;—but despite all the glory, prominence and importance that they seem to heap upon this innocent, they never let go of the helm. This sort of thing is allowed to go on until the Labor Fakirs in charge, in their unerring judgment in such matters, conclude that they have no more use for their Socialist, and he is then simply cashiered. Just about the time when our softy's head is most swollen, when he imagines himself "running things," and congratulates himself that he is about to turn the whole Union into the S. L. P., he finds himself cast aside like a squeezed lemon, useless and powerless;—and that is the end of all his labors.

This is a condensed history of "boring from within," and of the last six or seven months of the instructive life of Mr. HANFORD, himself a Socialist "bored from within." The Labor Fakir is a dispassionate philosopher. He harbors no personal resentments. He is ever ready to use anything that brings grist to his mill. When the Sun strike came, Mr. HANFORD, despite all he had said against them, was just the man whom the Labor Fakirs needed. As a "bored from within," he was to be had for the asking. Accordingly, instead of utilizing the matchless opportunity of the strike as a characteristic, well-balanced Socialist would, to preach the gospel of the class-conscious Labor Movement and thus, though at the expense of the Labor Fakirs, help enlighten the wage-slaves, he took the poltroon's course. An opposite course he condemned as "endangering Socialist pro-

paganda in the Union." He went before Section New York with a cowardly strike resolution, he appeared in Cooper Union and many other places with rhapsodies of the stalest and most poisonous pure and simpledom; he "braved" the Courts; and, while it is true that he got his fingers on a \$5-a-day Secret Committee, yet it is undeniable that, with jaws, legs and arms, he worked like a dray-horse. Just as he was imagining himself at the zenith of his glory, and all-powerful to succeed in his "boring from within," he fell head foremost, cast-off, useless, powerless.

The poltroon period of the S. L. P. is left far behind. The Socialist Movement now harbors men of different caliber, whom the Labor Fakirs—long familiar only with the softy-vainglorious combination—, now look with amazement on, and whom, with chattering teeth, they decry as "bad Socialists."

A SIGNAL SURRENDER.

The Socialist Labor Party is able to report a signal surrender to which it has just forced the *Volkszeitung* Corporation.

It will be remembered that, on last July 14, that Corporation initiated legal proceedings looking to the plunder of the Party. It will also be remembered that the Party triumphantly resisted the attempt, and blocked the Corporation's contemplated theft of the Party's organ.

Once dragged into Court, the Party did not rest satisfied with a mere defensive posture; it took the aggressive; and it carried the war into Africa by means of the very Courts that the Corporation itself had sought to smite the Party with. The result was seven law suits started against the Corporation. Two of these were of such nature that they could be immediately pressed; and in both the Corporation was lassoed and brought down, preliminarily to a complete a come-down in all the others.

The first was a suit for moneys given to the Corporation as trustee for the Party by Comrade MAX FORKER. The defection of the *Volkszeitung*, and its immediate expulsion from the Party, deprived it of all rights in such moneys, \$228. These moneys were sued for; the Corporation tried to escape; failed;—and was forced to pay up like a little gentleman.

The second surrender took place eleven days ago. It was infinitely more significant than the first. At the time that the *Volkszeitung* was expelled from the Party, the former held, under some previous agreement, a number of "Socialist Almanacs," a valuable Party publication, compiled by LUCIEN SANIAL. This fact was discovered only last January. Suit was immediately instituted for this Party property. The Corporation, with characteristic dishonesty and stupidity, tried a characteristically stupid and dishonest dodge. It answered that it recognized the debt, but that there were two National Executive Committees of the S. L. P. (!); that both were making the demand, and it could not tell which was the right one (!); and that it was ready to deposit the property in Court. But the dodge did not work. The Corporation was pushed to the wall, and was forced to surrender unconditionally. Despite its claim—SWORN TO, 't is remembered,—that there were "two N. E. C.'s of the S. L. P.," and that "it could not tell which was the right one," it meekly surrendered on Wednesday, the 9th instant at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, the "Almanacs" that it still held, 280 in all, and \$60.72 in payment of those that it had disposed of, besides all the costs of the case.

There will be no let up on this outpost of reaction and corruption. One after another it will have to swallow its own oaths, till its surrender to the Socialist Labor Party, that it sought to betray, will be complete, and the path of the Movement will be clear of such rubbish.

What is this? Heavens what can it mean?

Tyranny, military tyranny, must be growing more and more brazen.

A card issued by some Timbuctoo Kangaroo body lies before us calling "a mass-meeting to protest against the military oppression of the workingmen in Cooper Union."

Can that be? Can the military of the nation have invaded New York's Fanueil Hall? That certainly is too much!

Let us hope it is not so; and that the workingmen, who are summoned on the card to "come in numbers," did not forget to also come in their clothes: the weather is still too raw for tropical outfits; besides, we conjecture that, despite the alleged invasion of Cooper Union by the military, that honored hall will have been decidedly bleak at the "mass-meeting."

There can be no doubt that Japan is rapidly stepping abreast of her sister capitalist nations. An item in last week's issue of THE PEOPLE told how "American," "German," "English" or "French" the Japanese capitalists were talking about Socialism. Now comes a dispatch from the Island Empire telling of an appalling tragedy that took place in a factory, the story reading exactly as if it reported one of the occurrences common in America. It is this:

A fire broke out at about 3 p. m. in

the lodging-house attached to one KOJINA SHINKO's weaving factory at Komejinura. In the factory were thirty-seven girls confined. Thirty-one of the thirty-seven unfortunate proletarian girls suffered an agonizing death. The factory was very busy, and the girls had been locked in as it was feared by the employer that some of them might leave.

A "Co-operative Club" was organized in Brooklyn on the 7th instant. It proposes to usher in the millennium, and pledged itself, as a first step millennium-ward, to non-partisanship. Both the program and the collection of curiosities that constitute the bulk of its charter members were well calculated to draw a smile, when suddenly, from another quarter, news arrived that helps to explain the Brooklyn venture.

Several Massachusetts gentlemen, guided by the notorious Rev. B. FAY MILLS, have launched the boss Co-operative Colony scheme yet schemed. The Maine "Socialist" candidate for Governor, Mr. LERMOND, is not "in" with them. His scheme contemplated only 100,000 members at \$100 apiece. But that scheme is a sardine alongside of the Rev. B. FAY MILLS'. The Rev.'s scheme contemplates 1,000,000 members with a minimum of \$200 each; thus "starting with a capital of \$200,000,000." "Already," the report continues, and this is the clarifying point therein, that throws light on the Brooklyn move, "one wealthy Brooklynite agreed to subscribe \$1,000,000 of the proposed \$200,000,000." The which odor, having been smelled in Brooklyn, attracted the curios.

There surely is nothing small in this scheme! The Rev. B. FAY MILLS will as a matter of course, appoint himself the Co-operative Chaplin and begin to draw his tithes as fast as suckers bite; and in the meantime, justly foreseeing the bombs that the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will hurl into his caricature of the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, he will renew his attacks upon the S. L. P. for its intolerance and other, to fakirkdom, hateful qualities. The Party may also expect a fresh outbreak from Brooklyn.

The Colorado political and labor crook, Mr. D. P. COATES, of the Pueblo *Courier*, is beginning to stomp his toes. His scheme of getting together a Trades Union political convention in Colorado (these Pure and Simple misleaders of the working-class always drop their motto, "No Politics in Unions," when election weather draws near), so as to rope the workers into Bryan's camp, just met in Denver with flat rebuff. It met with even worse. What struck it, when the scheme was presented to the Trades Assembly, Mr. COATES being present to back it up, was nothing short of a double black eye. The Trades Assembly declined to participate.

In the speeches made by several delegates against the COATES plan, the "liet" was

strongly expressed that "the whole affair would be a farce; the leaders will control matters; and they would turn over the convention to support one or the other of the old parties." Mr. COATES took his pill and swallowed it.

We may now expect at any time to hear Mr. COATES and his fellow check-mated crooks denounce the Denver Trades Assembly as "scabs."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Hardy, Ark., *Morgan's Buzz Saw* is surely not a paper whose economics or sociology can be quoted with approval. It is hide-bound in the cart-before-the-horse scheme of wanting Socialist money before having Socialist production, a scheme known as Greenbackism. Nevertheless, its natural brightness, and we enable it to see quite clearly through some of the double-dealing schemes of its corrupt economic kindred. The below is an instance in point:

Some one down in Texas, whose name is not given (for obvious reasons, I suppose), wants to nominate Bryan for president, and then give the Democrats h—l in the States. In other words, take the leader of the Democratic party as our leader, and then fight his party by sections. Of all the tool plans ever proposed by wide-eyed anything this is the crannies. The proper of this scheme, think, might gain few local offices by this arrangement. Simple a short, shifty cut across the political fields to the political pile counter.

If those to whom the Rich Hill, Mo., *Bates County Critic* is trying to prove that their conception of Socialism is wrong, take patience to read the paper carefully, they will without much difficulty find in it arguments against itself. For instance:

In one number the *Critic*, refuting an anti-Socialist, declares that Socialism does not propose to change human nature, which is true enough, and in the next issue it announces the principle.

Greatness consists chiefly of unselfishness,

which is enough to get one all mixed up.

Socialism does not propose to change human nature; it is not a visionary movement. What Socialism proposes to do about human nature is to utilize it.

Human nature shuns pain, and submits to it only when unavoidable; human nature also causes a man to think of himself first. These two features are unadmissible from human nature. What Socialism does is to enlighten these natural feelings: to prove to man, the working class, first, that the tribulations that now beset it, are avoidable, and how; and, secondly, that the individual's own private comfort is unattainable unless humanity partakes of it, in other words, that the individual will work best for himself when he works for all his kind.

All talk about "unselfishness" is either twaddle or fly paper. Socialism, which aims at and alone can compass real individual greatness, banks upon egotism; only, its egotism is not that of the saying, which, being unenlightened, produced age, which being unenlightened, produces barbarism, but is the egotism of the civilized man, which, standing upon the pinnacle of the present material possibilities of the race, teaches man that, for the sake of his own individual interests, he is bound to pull together with his fellow men.

A fire broke out at about 3 p. m. in

A SPEECH BY GUESDE.

The Class Struggle Is Not To Be Confounded with the Hunt for Jobs.

The below contains the leading parts of a speech delivered by the illustrious French Socialist, Jules Guesde, at the National Congress of French Socialists, held last December in Paris. It was delivered during the debate upon the question whether it was proper for a Socialist to accept office under a capitalist government, the provocation to the debate being the recent acceptance of a seat in the French Cabinet by the Socialist Millerand.

The argument of Guesde against the propriety of such acts is cogent and lucid; so cogent and lucid that, although he has only France in mind, his argument casts estimable light upon what is at bottom of the practice here on the part of capitalist parties of appointing men to office from the ranks of labor; and it serves also to explain the phenomenon noticeable here quite clearly, of the demoralizing, paralyzing effect, upon the progress of the Labor Movement, of the bestowal of office by the capitalist parties upon working men and their acceptance thereof.

Guesde says:

"Comrade Zevae has triumphantly disposed of the attempt to confound the political action on the part of the proletariat at the hustings with the participation in cabinets. He said: 'Wherever the proletariat, organized into a class-party, that is to say, a party of revolution, can penetrate into an elective assembly, wherever it can penetrate into a citadel of the enemy, it not only has the right, it has the duty to effect a breach and plant a Socialist garrison in capitalist fort.' (Violent applause.) But there where one does not penetrate by the will of the working class, there where one does not penetrate by dint of Socialist power, there where one does not penetrate but with the consent, upon the invitation, and consequently in the interest of the capitalist class, Socialism would not step in. (Renewed and violent applause from a certain number of benches.) Comrade Zevae thus drew the frontier lines—not to be crossed—between that part of the public powers which the organized proletariat is to conquer even under the reign of the bourgeoisie, and that part of the public powers which it can conquer only at a revolutionary period, gun in hand. (Prolonged applause from the same benches.)

The Class-Struggle Not a Hunt for Jobs.

"I demanded the floor because Viviani sought to lock the Socialist Party in the following dilemma: 'Either no political action, or participation in the cabinet.' I then raised my protest, not in the name of our Labor Party only, not in the name of our friends of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, but of us all, Comrades. I placed myself back twenty years, when, despite our long conflicts, and the animosities that arose among ourselves, we were unanimous in pushing the workingmen to organize themselves into a class party, to organize to believe that, by virtue of a seat in the cabinet having been accorded to one of its people, Socialism had really conquered power, then it rises to demand of you the promised realities; it says to you: 'The hour is come to pay; pay up!' But you can pay up only with charges of police; (Renewed applause.) with months of arrest; and with fines, distributed as generously under a cabinet where the individual will of a Socialist cabinet minister is annulled as under the cabinets where capitalism had all the seats! I affirm that such a state of things, if not promptly put an end to, would bring on the hopeless bankruptcy of Socialism. The workingmen, looking upon themselves as dupes, will, some of them, give an ear to the 'propaganda of dead'; they will say: 'Seeing that my class party has kept you divided until now; do not both either above their political complexities, their metaphysical or religious differences; victims of modern society, you can count only with yourselves to put an end to the old world of exploitation; organize yourself upon your own class ground, into a distinct political party; take your stand against the idle bourgeoisie, as the class that represents all labor and that means to constitute the whole of society.'

"If, while the ones and others of us were holding such language, some one had come up and said to us: 'This necessary class-division that you preach to the proletariat, that new party, that new policy, that you call upon it to adopt at the risk of its work, its bread and the bread of its wives and children, all that will necessarily—Viviani said "naturally"—run out into a cabinet position, awarded to one of us in a bourgeois Government,' you would all have risen like one man to denounce such a calumny (violent applause from others.), to denounce such an insult, and to affirm that never would the man be found among us CAPABLE OF CONFOUNDING THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITH THE HUNT FOR CABINET JOBS.

"In a society, based upon the antagonism of classes, it is out of all question to unite the two classes in a government charged with applying the law, that is to say, charged with causing the legality of the capitalist and dominant class to be respected. The two classes could not merge in their political expressions, so long as they are mortally divided upon the economic field. . . .

Lessons from Experience.

"I have the right to ask what power does this new method of collaboration in the cabinet bring to the Socialist Party: Well, the one thing that sticks out above all others in the experience of several months, and that none can gainsay, is the total impotence of a stray Socialist amidst a ministerial capitalist majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that he represents, he is annulled. He, the representative of SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, is annulled by the majority of his colleagues, who, themselves, are, necessarily and compulsorily so, the representatives of SOCIAL CONSERVATISM. Whatever reform he might broach, and the only ones he can enforce by decree, are not even crumbs of reform, they are mere believe, they are liable on reform. (Guesde here proceeds to cite a striking illustration. The Chamber of Deputies, having, after years of Socialist struggle, finally yielded to the demand of a Socialist Deputy, and passed an Act whereby at least one-half of the Superior Council of Labor shall be subject to election by the workingmen, the decree of the cabinet therewith overrode the Act of the Chamber. Of the sixty-six members of the Council of Labor, the cabinet ordered only twenty-two to be elected by the workingmen, leaving in an absolute minority of one-third, and thus Millerand was simply annulled.)

"If such a slight reform met with such a fate, despite the presence of the Socialist Minister in the cabinet, then no one—neither Viviani, nor Jaures, nor any of those others who, with motives to which I render homage, have sought to defend the presence of Millerand in the cabinet—could deny that if a real reform had been up, it would have found its path barred by the whole cabinet, less the isolated and useless voice of the Socialist Minister, crying in the capitalist desert. (Violent applause.) This impotence above—and this is the most serious feature of the case—finds its reflex in broken hopes below. Oh! when it was known that a Socialist had reached power, a cry of joy went up from one end to the other of the workingmen's world. Was it not

PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION.

Memory Tales Dispelled, and Facts About It Established.

The accumulation of capital presupposes surplus value; surplus value presupposes capitalist production; capitalist production presupposes the pre-existence of considerable masses of capital and of labor power at the command of manufacturers of commodities. The whole movement, therefore, seems to turn in a vicious circle, out of which we can only get by supposing a primitive accumulation (previous accumulation of Adam Smith) preceding capitalist accumulation; an accumulation not the result of the capitalist mode of production, but its starting point.

Focus-Focus of old Political Economy.

This primitive accumulation plays in political economy about the same part as original sin in theology. Adam bit the apple, and thereupon sin fell on the human race. Its origin is supposed to be explained when it is told, as an anecdote of the past. In times long gone by there were two sorts of people; one, the diligent, intelligent, and, above all, frugal elite; the other, lazy rascals, spending their substance, and more, in riotous living. The legend of theological original sin tells us certainly how man came to be condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but the history of economic original sin reveals to us that there are people to whom this is by no means essential. Never mind! Thus it came to pass that the former sort accumulated wealth, and the latter sort had at last nothing to sell except their own skins. And from this original sin dates the poverty of the great majority, that, despite all its labor, has up to now nothing to sell but itself, and the wealth of the few that increases constantly, although they have long ceased to work. Such inaptid childhood is every day preached to us in the defense of property.

M. Thiers, e. g., had the assurance to repeat it with all the solemnity of a statesman, to the French people, once so spiritual. But as soon as the question of property crops up, it becomes the sacred duty to proclaim the intellectual food of the infant as the one thing fit for all ages and for all stages of development. In actual history it is notorious that conquest, enslavement, robbery, murder, brief force, play the general part. In the tender annals of political economy the idyllic reigns from time immemorial. "Right" and "labor" were from all the time the sole means of enrichment, the present year of course always excepted. As a matter of fact, the methods of primitive accumulation are not that idyllic.

The Process of Forming the "Free Laborer."

In themselves money and commodities are no more capital than are the means of production and of subsistence. They want transforming into capital. But this transformation itself can only take place under certain circumstances, that centre in this, viz., that two very different kinds of commodity-possessors must come face to face and into contact; on the one hand, the owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of labor. Free laborers, in the double sense that neither they themselves form part and parcel of the means of production, as in the case of slaves, bondsmen, etc., nor do the means of production belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprietors; they are, therefore, free from, unencumbered by, any means of production of their own. With this polarization of the market for commodities, the fundamental conditions of capitalist production are given. The capitalist system presupposes the complete separation of the laborers from all property in the means by which they can realize their labor. As soon as capitalist production is once on its own legs, it not only maintains this separation, but reproduces it on a continually extending scale. The process, therefore, that clears the way for the capitalist system can be none other than the process which takes away from the laborer the possession of his means of production: a process that transforms, on the one hand, the social means of subsistence and of production into capital; on the other, the immediate producers into wage laborers. The so-called primitive accumulation, therefore, is nothing else than the historical process of divorcing the producer from the means of production. It appears as primitive, because it forms the prehistoric stage of capital and of the mode of production corresponding with it.

The economic structure of capitalist society has grown out of the economic structure of feudal society. The dissolution of the latter set free the elements of the former.

From Bondman to Wage Slave.

The immediate producer, the laborer, could only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil, and ceased to be the slave, serf, or bondman of another. To become a free seller of labor power, who carries his commodity wherever he finds a market, he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and journeymen, and the impediments of their labor regulations. Hence, the historical movement which changes the producers into wage workers appears, on the one hand, as their emancipation from serfdom and from the fetters of the guilds, and this side alone exists for our capitalist historians. But, on the other hand, these new freedom became sellers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the guarantees of existence afforded by the old feudal arrangements. And the history of this, their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire.

The Ladiey by Which Rose the Capitalist.

The industrial capitalists, these new nobles, had on their part not only to displace the guild masters of handicrafts, but also the feudal lords, the possessors of the sources of wealth. In this respect their conquest of social power appears as the fruit of a victorious struggle both against feudal lordship and its resulting prerogatives, and against the guilds and the fetters they laid on the free development of production and the free exploitation of man by man. The Americans of industry, however, only succeeded in supplanting the chevaliers of the sword by making use of events of which they themselves were wholly innocent. They have risen by means as vile as those by which the Roman freedmen

once on a time made himself the master of his patrons.

Law and Order Starting Point of Capitalism.

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage laborer as well as to the capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer. The advance consisted in a change of form of this servitude, in the transformation of feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. To understand its march, we need not go back very far. Although we come across the first beginnings of capitalist production as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, sporadically, in certain towns of the Mediterranean, the capitalist era dates from the sixteenth century. Whether it appears, the abolition of serfdom has been long effected, and the highest development of the middle ages, the existence of sovereign towns, has long been on the wane.

In the history of primitive accumulation, all revolutions are epoch making that act as levers for the capitalist class in course of formation; but, above all, those moments when great masses of men are suddenly and forcibly torn from their means of subsistence, and buried as free and "unattached" proletarians on the labor market. The expropriation of the agricultural producer of the peasant, from the soil, is the basis of the whole process. The history of this expropriation, in different countries, assumes different aspects, and runs through its various phases in different orders of succession, and at different periods.—MARX'S CAPITAL.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet "What is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la la the S. L. P. 2. "Municipal Ownership" a la la the S. L. P.

3. The Money Question. 4. Inventions. 5. School Education. 6. Child Labor. 7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum. 8. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why? Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class. The Democratic-Republican Party. The Socialist Labor Party.

First Steps to Socialism.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalization. 1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. 2. Owners of City Real Estate.

Why They Want to Municipalize. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes. 2. Relation of Taxes to Wages. 3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization. Socialists Municipalization.

1. Relation of Foremen by Employees. 2. Minimum Salary. 3. Relief Fund. 4. Homes for People.

5. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what the weapon the power to tax can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist proletariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We won't do a thing to them!

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

These Siamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually fighting about the Socialist Labor Party, being "opposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retained over the Gompers counter. But, for the time being, the Working Class is another kind of trade union, a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a goal, and which sees every strike and every boycott a step toward that goal. This leaflet is a clear-cut statement of the attitude of the Socialist Labor fakir, a clear-cut, simple, and the class-conscious Socialist. It gives in brief a complete history of trade unions in connection with the development of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle. Origin of the Trade Union.

Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Organize Trade Unions.

The Merchandise Labor Power.

What Determines the Price of Labor Power.

Historic Development of Capitalism:

1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

2. Period of Protection. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

Purposes of "Government."

Friends of Capitalists Once Powerful; now Impotent.

Socialist Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor Fakir.

"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America. Fakirs as Plentiful as Dew-drops on a Spring Morning.

Why the "Pure and Simple" Union Is Dying.

Why the Socialist Union Is Growing.

Up With the Crimson Banner.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

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PRICES LOW.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

F. BROWN & SON, 171 First Ave., New York.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$6,275.52
Received from D. P. Conference, per E. Siff, fin sec.	175.00
Received from D. P. Committee, per C. Peterson, cashier	143.01
Received for Minor Fund (B. F. Keinard, \$25; L. Sanial, New York, and E. Constant, St. Paul)	30.00
Total	\$6,623.53

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged	\$208.75
Dr. S. Twardowski, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Dr. S. Com., Wash., per Dr. T. J. ...	5.00
Matthew Moore, Patterson, N. J.	2.50
Max Weber, \$5; Joseph Gable, \$5; Joseph Manning, \$2.50; Fred Brown, \$2; John Drasser, \$2; Gus. Welckert, \$1; Wm. Klein, \$1; Wm. Zillmer, \$1; John Heidenreich, \$1; Edward Keim, \$1; Fritzel Feldner, \$1; Leo. Blitschendorfer, \$1; H. H. Margeson, \$1; Fred Hertz, \$0; contra Frank Erber, \$5; I. Kronman, \$5; Hungarian Branch, \$25; per James Matthews, Collinwood, O., on behalf of Ohio State Com.	63.00
	\$289.25

THE DAILY PEOPLE PRESS BOUGHT.

On Friday last March 9, a double press and a complete stereotyping outfit were bought for the DAILY PEOPLE from the well-known firm of R. Hoe & Co. The press prints 24,000 six or eight-page papers per hour. It is to be delivered on June 15.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of William F. Hoffmann, will render the following programme at the concert to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 25, 1900 for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE FUND. The concert begins at 3:30 p. m.:

PART I.

1—Prelude to "Meistersinger"	Wagner.
2—Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"	Massacagni.
3—Serenade	Monkailsky.
4—Polonaise	Tchaikowsky.
5—Violin Solo	Wieniawsky.
6—Suite, "Carmen"	Bizet.
7—Suite, "Ariane"	De Alaca; c. Les Dragoons.
8—Suite, "Rhapsody" (Flute Solo, Mr. J. Spindler)	Liszt.

PART II.

1—Hungarian Dance	Braham.
2—Evening Song; b, Valse	Gustave Rach.
3—Lost Chord	Sullivan.
4—Slavic Dance	Dvorak.
5—Rhapsody No. II	Liszt.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of Sunday, March 11, D. S. Cooper was chairman and Comrade J. C. Atkins, secretary pro tem.

A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch No. 2, Scandinavian Section, presented credentials and was seated.

A communication from Section New York was received and referred to the Entertainment Committee.

Organizer reported that a DAILY PEOPLE mass-meeting will be held, at the clubhouse of the Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, for which good speakers will be secured, and comrades represented:

MANHATTAN—Fourth, Sixth and Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, and Branch No. 2 of Scandinavian Section.

KINGS—Seventh.

All the delegates reported large sale of Festival tickets, collection of pledges, and other activity for DAILY PEOPLE.

Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, will hold another mass-meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE.

Brooklyn, reports that \$400 have been pledged and that they are confident of raising in all \$500.

Organizer was instructed to visit all those organizations who are not as yet represented or who have not reported pledges. Comrades having charge of collecting money on pledges should make a supreme effort, so that on the date of the Festival the Conference may be enabled to increase the joy of the out-of-town visitors, who will undoubtedly come in large numbers, by the announcement of a large sum of money collected, and in the hands of the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL REPORT (amounts paid):

MANHATTAN.

4th A. D.	\$8.25
6th and 10th A. D.'s	4.00
12th A. D.	2.00
14th A. D.	5.00
15th and 17th A. D.'s	20.00
22nd A. D.	1.00
24th A. D.	1.00
Scandinavian (Branch 1)	8.30
Scandinavian (Branch 2)	5.00
Prog. Lithog. S. T. & L. A.	17.90

KINGS.

5th A. D.	\$7.00
6th A. D.	1.00
7th A. D.	100.00
21st A. D. (Branch 2)	8.00

Pledges, part-payment upon which are being

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

Fall Into Line and Make It a Grand Success.

The Entertainment Committee of the Daily People Conference Has the Floor, and Says Some Very Good Things.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

Sunday, the 25th of March, at Grand Central Palace, is going to be a great day for the Socialists of New York and the neighboring cities.

It will also be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

It will be a great day for the Socialists of New York, because the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the concert will be the best we have had an opportunity to hear for a long time. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra usually tunes its instruments to audiences that frequent the Metropolitan Opera House, and proletarians are not in the habit of occupying front seats there. When the Entertainment Committee succeeded in engaging this orchestra for the concert, they did so with the desire to give ticket purchasers the full worth of their money, and that full worth the ticket purchasers will get. The orchestra will play under the direction of William F. Hoffman and the Party, and its sympathizers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon.

The Entertainment Committee is broad when it comes to providing entertainments, and the platform they have provided for the Grand Central Palace affair is broad enough to at least fill the Palace. Music for those who can enjoy it, they said. All right. But what are we going to do for those who don't care for music. That was an idea; and the next thing they did was to engage for the benefit of those who are unable to go into ecstasies over symphonies, a number of other specialties. On this feature of the programme will appear a novel exhibition of moving pictures, excellent vaudeville performances, and the like.

The concert will begin at 3:30 on the afternoon. It will last for two hours. Then the vaudeville has the floor.

And at 8 o'clock in the evening will begin the ball. And that will be a hall. When a body of Socialists make up their minds to have a time, they proceed to have one; and what would the young people do, without a chance to trip the light fantastic toe? And it will be excellent tripping, too, for there will be no gawky Kangaroos there to fall; they have all fallen into the Debs Democracy.

And in the midst of it all will be the Grand Bazaar and Fair, held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference. In the bazaar there will be articles galore to go to the lucky holders of lucky tickets. The requests of the Auxiliary will be found in another column.

And it will be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Why?

Because the Concert is bound to be a success.

But there is such a thing as just a plain, everyday success, and then there is such a thing as a "howling" success. Shall we make it a howling success? Well, we rather think so, and a howling success it is bound to be.

So the Entertainment Committee earnestly urges every member of the Party and every well-wisher of the Socialist Revolution to get to work selling tickets. If you can't sell tickets, you can buy; and for those places where you can get them in lots from one to a hundred, see the advertisement in another column. And remember this—if you buy your tickets at the door you pay 35 cents for them.

We will meet you, then, at the Grand Central Palace on March 25. And the more of you we meet there, the sooner shall we welcome with cheers the Socialist Republic of America.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the proceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The Kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got them out just the same.

Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the Kangaroos.) Report of the National Executive Committee: 1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention. 2. Growth of Socialism in Europe. 3. Growth of Socialism in America. 4. Pure and Simple Union. 5. The Downfall of the K. of L.

6. The S. T. & L. A. 7. Party Organization—State Committees—Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State—The Party Press—St. Louis "Labor." 8. The Cleveland "Faction." 9. The New England Section. 10. Agitation Association. 11. Central Press Association. 12. Conclusion.

Brower's Address on the S. T. & L. A. The Debate on the S. T. & L. A. Discussion on the Organization of the N. E. C. Discussion on the Organization of the State Committee.

Discussion on Organization of Sections. Discussion on Organization of National Board of Appeals. Discussion on Platform. Etc., Etc.

Sections should see to it that a copy of this Report is placed in every public library. Ten years from now it will be a valuable historical document.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Harter, Secretary, 860 High-mond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, March 12, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work, Keep and Brown. John T. Kevney, the new member elected, was present, and the new committee organized by the election of John J. Kinnally as recording secretary and Alvan S. Brown as Treasurer. The vote cast for the several candidates for National Secretary and members of the National Executive Committee stood as follows:

For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 488; for members of N. E. C.: Lucien Sanial, 484; Alvan S. Brown, 464; Arthur Keep, 456; Patrick Murphy, 449; John J. Kinnally, 442; Joseph H. Sawyer, 433; John T. Kevney, 223; Louis P. Weber, 138; John Dorman, 106; Bernard O'Toole, 105; John F. Martin, 63.

The financial report for the week ending March 10 showed receipts, \$139.62; expenditures, \$88.74. The secretary reported that a suit to recover \$215 from the New Yorker Volkszeitung for copies of the Socialist Almanac had resulted in the Volkszeitung surrendering 280 copies of the Almanac at the Party's headquarters, No. 61 Beekman street, and also paying for the balance. Attention is called to a typographical error in the semi-annual financial report of the N. E. C. published in last issue. Instead of \$1,916.31, the figure given for total receipts including balance on hand July 1, 1899, the figure should be \$2,295.68.

Several communications were received in regard to the German party organ, the *Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Inquirers will please note that this paper is the property of the S. L. P., mailing list, title and Post Office permit, the *Volksfreund*, of Cleveland, having undertaken the printing of same. Section Essex County, N. J., gave notice that the decision of the National Board of Appeals, setting aside the suspension of Jules Magritte, would be appealed from to the national convention. Section Quakerstown, Pa., reported expulsion of Charles A. Hess for having accepted a nomination from the Democratic party. Scandinavian Section, New York reported expulsion of F. G. Wilson for opposing tactics and principles of the S. L. P. Section Woosocket, R. I., reported expulsion of Joseph Teller for withholding funds collected for Slatersville strike. Section Erie, Pa., reported expulsion of J. C. O'Sullivan for accepting nomination from Public Ownership party.

JOHN J. KINNALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, March 8; Present: Cohen, Luck, Vogt, Murphy, DeLeon and Brower; Murphy in the chair.

Communications:

One from D. A. 12, of Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the strike of the textile workers had been declared off, and that a slight advance in wages had been gained. Secretary is instructed to request D. A. 12 for a full account of the settlement, to be published in THE PEOPLE.

One from D. A. 49, appealing for assistance for the members of L. A. 290, Sing Sing, Shoeworkers, who have been on strike for the past six weeks. The appeal was indorsed and ordered published in THE PEOPLE.

One from Denver, Colo., in relation to the movement in general.—Referred to the National Secretary of the Party.

One from Mount Vernon, N. Y., requesting information how to organize a Local Alliance.—Attended to by Secretary.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., giving statement of the last settlement of the United Mine Workers with the operators, which allows the operators to run the truck stores.—Referred to THE PEOPLE for publication.

Communications were also received from Yonkers and Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; London, Ont.; Brisben, Pa.; New London and New Britain, Conn.; Montreal, Can.; Lynn, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to:

Agents and Canvassers, Norfolk, Va. Metal Workers, Bridgeport, Conn.

All Locals and Districts are requested to hold Festivals on May 1 and forward the proceeds to the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Secretary reported that the employees of Davis & Co., cigar manufacturers, had been organized and that this was now a label shop of the Alliance. Secretary also reported that the employees of Kerbs & Spiess (cigarmakers) had gone on strike to-day. Part of the employees were Alliance members, part International men, but the majority of them were unorganized.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Fin Sec.

CANADA.

TORONTO.—At the last meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., it was resolved unanimously:

"That Section Toronto, S. L. P., endorses THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street, New York, and recognizes it as the means of communicating with sister sections in Canada."

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOBURN.—The Section holds business meetings on first and third Mondays each month in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street.

MINNESOTA.

The regular meeting was held in St. Paul, March 5. Present were Spettel, Potter, Pederson, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hansen, excused. Communications were received and disposed of from Winona, Hastings, Osseo, Fergus Falls, Red Wing, Mora, Duluth and Hawley, Minn., Mendota, Wis.; New York City. Sections and members-at-large nominated for Governor, Carl Thiel of Duluth, Ed. Eric of Duluth, D. A. Potter of St. Paul, W. B. Johnson of Winona; C. G. Dector, C. W. Braeborg of Hastings, C. G. Dector, W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis. The State Secretary was directed to ascertain if the comrades named would accept, and submit the names of those according to the membership for general vote. The resolution was carried the first Monday in April. Section St. Paul reported good progress in its work, as also did Section Minneapolis. The latter Section had organized a promising branch on the South Side. Hammond reported results of visit to Winona, showing good work being done there. Some applicants in Winona were slighted and unmerited large. Resolutions of confidence on the desks of Danielson and Starkey of Sweden were adopted and ordered published. Receipts \$4; appropriations, \$12.18.

W. B. HAMMOND, Recording Secretary.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Union street.

BOSTON, MASS.: C. Crossell, 1597 Washington street.

BUENA VISTA, PA: W. H. Thomas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, OHIO: Wm. S. Poorman, 1255 E. North street.

CATSKILL, N. Y.: E. Elmer Cerren.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 535 Dexter street.

CHICAGO, ILL: H. Sale, 104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Balbaum, 20 W. Court street.

M. Strauss, "Elbe" Flat 5.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen, 904 Professor street.

Fritz Felder, 31 Clark street.

CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL: Jos. T. Brooks.

DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 111 Bainbridge street.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.

DENVER, COLO.: J. H. Martens, 1124 W. 10th avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kitz, 614 Garland avenue.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 223 3rd street.

ERIE, PA.: Fred Uhlmann, 658 W. 19th street.

EVERTRETT, MASS.: M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.

GLOVERSBURG, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 20 W. Main street.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 3 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, 119 Elm street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Remley, 245 Station street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Lewis Hocken, 20 Ferry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL: J. De Castro, 74 W. Railroad street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, 100 Leadville, Colo.

LEADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Itting, 10 Sheldon Block.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.: J. Luxembourg, 73 Monson street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: Louis Rentschmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeny, 140 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 20 W. Manchester street.

LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 39 Washington street.

MOCKEVILLE, PA.: John Flynn, 335 Lyndon street.

MALDEN, MASS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus H. H. W. Beck, 100 W. Wisconsin street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.

MONTRÉAL, CAN.: J. M. Couture, 708 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.: A. P. Witte, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Roger W. Egan, 81 St. Burrill street.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.: M. Steel, 125 Broadway.